HANGED.

Execution of Jack Reynolds at the Tombs.

Retributive Justice--- The Dying Wretch Writhing in Agony.

Scenes Inside and Outside the Prison.

THE EARLY MASS FOR THE DEAD.

Yesterday was the brightest, sunniest day of thi year, and in the sunny hours of the morning Jack Reynolds, in the yard of the Tombs Prison, was brutally and blunderingly strangled for the murder of old Mr. Townsend.

THE MURDER. The murder was so wilfull and so utterly without provocation that, not unnaturally at the time of its mittai, it aroused the indignation of the public. and it became a mootediquestion whether so cause-less a murder could have been committed by a sane man. On the evening of Saturday, the 29th of January, Reynolds, who had been for days a wandering beggar in the streets, begging drink when he could dered juto a small grocery store in Hudson street kept by a man named William Townsend. He begged for a night's lodging, and urged as a claim to this hospitality that he was the brother of Townsend's wife. Townsend, knowing this claim to be false, told him that he had not room enough for himself and family, and desired him to leave the store. As Reynolds did not take the denial for an answer and seated himself by the fire Townsend placed his hand on Reynolds' shoulder to urge nim to go out. Reynolds rose from his seat, but only to kill Townsend, for with a knife he had stolen from a neighboring store he stabbed Townsend to the heart. This is a sketchy outline of as unprovoked and heartiess a murder as it is possible to imagine, and for its punishment deserved the full penalty of

Unlike other murderers, whose crimes have startled society recently, Reynolds was speedily brought to trial, and on the morning of Monday, the 21st of February, his trial commenced before Judge Daniel P. Ingraham in the Supreme Court. Mr. W. Howe was assigned by the Court to derend the accessed. His defence was that Reynolds was insane when he committed the deed, but it was not established either to the satisfaction of the jury, the higher court or the Governor of the State, and yesterday morning Reynolds explated his terrible and awful crime by dea h.

THE DAY AND NIGHT BEFORE THE EXECUTION. The most notable event of the day previous to the execution was the arrival from Cherry Valley, Mass. of Joseph Breen and wife, the brother and sister-inlaw of Reynolds, to bid a last "goodby" to their unbappy relative. The meeting was in Miss Foster's room and was witnessed by Messrs. Howe and Hummell. It was a very affecting laterview, and it was satisfactory to find that Reynolds expressed his preparedness to meet his God and his gratitude to Mr. Howe for his unwearied and un paid exertions in his behalf. The greater part of the day was spent in devotion; in this he was assisted by the unwearled watchfulness and zeal of Fathers Daly, Quinn and O'Reilly and four Sisters of Charity. A photograph of him was taken in the oon and about palf-after four his brother and sister-in-law bade him a last and tearful farewell in the presence of the genial and kind-hearted Father Daly. This was deemed a favorable opportunity for presenting to him a new suit of clothes which the Sheriff had sent for him; he looked at them carefully and gave directions for a part of his old clothing to be given to a fellow prisoner. Towards nightfall he was more restless and talked rather glibly of his peace with God. Miss Foster brought him a little supper of boiled eggs, tea and toast, and Mr. Mark Finley whose natural kindness of heart has been in full exercise towards Reynolds, urged him to eat, but he partook only of a part of the supper. Earnestly did he continue to pray for mercy, and about ten was a little glimmering light in the cell that showed up the grimness and heaviness of the smal apartment. At the extreme end, near the foot of the bed, was a small table, having upon it several prayer books and flowers, over which was suspended a crucifix and a picture of the crucifixion. Wearied with excitement, though the terrible realhty of death was so inevitably near to him, he was soon asleep, slumbering with all the unconsciousness of his own innocent infant slumbers. He did not wake up in the night with the effects of a feverish ntful dream upon him; he slumbered and slept

what a the high what the effects of a feverish, atful dream upon him; he slumbered and slept with a repose so complete that it exactly preligured the steep of death that was soon to be upon him.

THE MORNING OF THE EXECUTION.

About five o'clock, in the cold gray twilight of the early dawn, Deputy Warden Finley awoke Reynolds from his slumber. In words of kindness Mr. Finley urged him to rise at ouce, and about hwo o'clock keynolds was diessing himself with a carefulness that he had never manifested before. Strauge to relate, he had a craving for food and asked for some breaklast. Mr. Finley explained to him that it would be improper for him to partake of anything until after the communion. The animal craving for food was not without a little rebellious sign even after this explanation, but keynolds submitted without a spoken murmur. Father baly arrived at the cell about half-past five o'clock and at once they were left alone together, when keynolds made confession and received absolution.

THE MASS FOR THE DEAD.

THE MASS FOR THE DEAD.

It had been intimated to Real, was is under sen It had been intimated to Real, wao is under sentence of death for a very deliberate mirder, committed two years ago, that he might take a part is this service, and he very willingly availed himself of the opportunity. Descending from the second tier of corridors to the floor he joined the mournful group. The service was held in the chapel of the female prison. To pass from the male to the female prison it was need in that the procession should tread the platform of the gallows and pass under the cross beam that in a few hours was to take away the life of one in that procession. Reynolds trod inose planks with a featless tread, and seemed unmoved by the neighborhood of the instrument that was to take away his earthly life. The chapel is a rude, rough, oblong room, with whitewashed walls. On these walls were floral Scriptura; mottoes, "Christ is Risen." "Christ Our Saviour." The hymn

Just as I am, without one plea,
with its striking line, on this occasion so applicable
to the principal worshipper.
To wash my soul from that one blot,

To wash my soul from that one blot,
was printed in large characters on white calico, and
occupied a prominent place at the side of the room.
Opposite the altar Reynolds kneeled alone, with his
hands clasped and his head bowed in devout devotion. It was a small congregation; there were only six
persons present, but two of them were murderers. The
little chapel was ht with one flickering candle, and
as the morning sur rose its slanting rays found their
way on to the bended heads of the worshippers like a
halo of glory. The most affecting part of this mass
was the singing of the "Dies Ise." When the following verse of the hymn was sung Reynolds joined in its
as well as he could; he was evidently touched with its
prayer, and it had too deep a personal meaning for
him even not to appreciate its significance:—

King of dreadful majesty.

King of dreadful majesty, Who dost freely justify, Fount of pity, save thou me.

who dost freely justily, we have been as the found of the last Gospel which closes the mass, "I know that my Redeemen liveth," 2c., was read with marked emphasis by the priest, a dead silence prevailed, and there seemed to be an unconscious but unspoken wish that to one at least of that congregation this faithful saying might be speedily a fulfilled prophecy.

The noise and rumble of lite's busy day and the hum of a shouting crown outside the prison walls began to make themselves heard within. Reynoids did not need it, and on his return to the cell engaged in silent prayer with Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Riley for about twenty minutes. The Sisters of Mercy shortly afterwards arrived and continued with him until about eight o'clock. At this time the prison, which had been for some time as silent as the grave, had this silence broken by the measured trainp of a company of police, who, from the Sixth precinct, under Captain Jourdan, had been placed inside and outside of the building. Admirable order was preserved during the entire proceedings injulies well commanded force. The Sheriff Joel O. Stevens, who arrived, with a number of deputy speriffs, about half past eight o'clock, Messrs, Howe and Hummel were introduced to the cell, and there they found Father Day and Reynolds, Reynolds, in reply to questions of Mr. Howe, expressed has readiness to meet his Creator, and Mr. Howe, shaking hands with him, said to Reynolds.

nolds, "God bless you." Father Daly intimated to those present that he had every reason to be satisfied with Reproids' spiritual condition.

THE PINIONING.

Mr. Isaacs, who has pinioned so many culprits, has given up this ghastly business, and Mr. B. B. Rosenberg. a deputy sherir, volunteered the undesirable duty. This was accomplished in the presence of the Under Sherif, but not without the remark from Reynolds that the rope was a little tight, and it was loosened a little for him. It was observable that in making this remark Reynolds had the sifty smile on his countenance that has been the baffling cue to all who have made his character a study.

THE SCENE.

able that in maxing this remark Reynolds had the sifty smile on his countenance that has been the badling cue to all who have made his character a study.

THE SCENE.

The preparations were made in an angle of the prison wall, in the sunnest corner of all the paved space between the outer and inner buildings of the brison. The Tombs, like most prisons, is not all comprised in a single edifice, and this fact may partly be comprehended by the view of it from without. At some points there are against the street sections of building; at other points only sections of wall. In the centre there is also a massive stone edifice, and between this and the outer buildings or walls there is a paved irregular space, called, we suppose, the prison yard. A quiet part of this yard is in the angle at the corner of Fim and Leonard streets. Here the "gallows tree" was so placed that when the prisoner should stand under it with his face to the north he would have the wall of the building on Leonard street at his left nand. Into this corner seemed concentrated all the sunshine that the bright April morning poured on the prison. Across the whole corner a square awning was stretched at some twenty feet from the ground. But the sunshine seemed to find its way through the white texture of this obstruction and down behind it at the sides where it was not close to the wall and under the edge that flapped a little, and so peeping, dancing, streaming down into the corners, gave to the scene a cheerful guise quite at variance with the purpose in hand. Is there some invitable suggestion of gayety and holiday-making wherever an awning is stretched in the sun—a suggestion so inevitable that teven overpowers the sense or thought of this sort is spread in the sun— suggestion so inevitable that teven overpowers the sense or thought of this sort is spread in the sun, "The APPARATUS.

Under this awning anse that choice growth of society and law, "the gallows tree." There were two uprights of an altitude of about twelve to fifteen feet, and a cross be

on the pavement of the yard.

THE CHORUS.

At the murderer's side, between him and the wall on his left, were three long tables and seats for the reporters. Out in front of him the paved spaceran all the way to the wall on White street, and here were gathered all the spectators, kept at twenty feet from the gallows by a platoon of policemen. An other plateon kept open at one side a narrow lane by which Reynoids was to pass from a door in the prison on Elm screet to and across the space in front of the spectators.

With all the preparations thus made the people

With all the preparations thus made the people and the reporters wasted with decorous quiet, and the bigeous flew across from house to house, and the bigeous flew across from house to house, and the hand organ out in the street did ample justice to 'Snoo-Fig." and crowds of people on the New Haven depot stretched their own necks in vain to get a glimpse of the show, while the warm, bright April san streamed on all, making the background of cold gray, gloomy granite bright as marble with its blaze.

cold gray, gloomy grainte bright as marbie with its blaze.

THE ENTRANCE.

At twenty five minutes past nine there was a movement in the crowd down opposite the door of the prison whence the prisoner was to come; all the hats were off in a moment and a group came forward into the open space. In advance was a tall, strong man, and immediately behind him three together and beaind these an under sheriff, the doctors and officer functionaries. Of the three together those at either side were priests perhaps, the middle one was Reynolds. He was a mere boy in stature and so slightly built that his weight was probably not upward of 100 pounds. His head was certainly not above the shoulder of the tall man in front. He was a person evidently with none of the sensibility that would enable one acutely to sfeel such a position. He was therefore quiet enough. He was quiet rather than caim, and kept up his presence without any effort. He stepped across the open space as he might have stepped up to the bar to plead his detence against a charge of petty larechy. Athough he evidently did not appreciate his relation to the scene as criminals of finer nervous organization probably do, to no one who saw him could it possibly have occurred that he was unconscious of that relation or incapable of comprehending its planner sense. His commonplace features bore a studied expression, indicating just the least emotion. But this did not drive away the half leer of coarse cunning that was naturally there. In size and character and general aspect he appeared the type of the half-grown ruflians that inest the city. The only point of diffe-ence was that they have commonly an air of empty braggudocto or circuit defance. They works. There was sone of this in Reynolds. Neither had he the epileptic lace.

words. There was none of this in Reynolds. Neither had he the epileptic lace.

THE TOILET.

On his head was a black cloth, or headdress, with the cape or cow that was to cover his face drawn by cord across his forchead and throw backward. Has a cord across his how. Has a small cord with a his high were moving as if in prayer. The noose was already on his heek. It was a small cord with a heavy knot adjusted under the car, and on the loose end of this cord was a small cord with a heavy knot adjusted under the car, and on the loose end of this cord was a small crome velet proper to be fitted to the hook at the end of the cord that dangled from the gallows. As he came put it could be seen that the noose was drawn just close to the cord that dangled from the gallows. As he came put it could be seen that the noose was drawn just close and it was said that when he place under his ear, and it was said that when he place under his ear, and it was said that when he place under his ear, and it was said that when he place under his ear, and it was said that when he place under his consequence, it was loosened a little.

Stepping without any assumed indifference, and with scarcely perceptible emotion, across to his place under the rope, with a priest at either side of min, the three mineral countries of the season of the mineral countries of the mineral countries of the countries of the countries of the mineral countries of the mineral

ing drawn tight it left on the side of the neck an open triangular space. In which was the jugular vein and the left common carotid artery. Circulation through the orain was therefore kept up, and the man simply died by strangulation of the windpine. This was a case of hanging, if there ever was one, in which resuscitation was quite within the limit of possibility.

in which resuscitation was quite within the limit of possibility.

THE CUTTING DOWN.

There were present at the execution Coroner Flynn and Deputy Coroner Shine and a number of medical men. Before Reynolds was cut down it was the opinion of these men that for thirteen minutes after Reynolds had been "jerked up" he had a conscious existence. His body was, nowever, cut down in about twenty minutes after the cutting of the cord, and on the removal of the black cap his features were in repose and very little changed. The body was placed in a neat casket and an immortelle in the form of a cross, made of evergreens and white roses, was placed by Mr. Howe on the breast of Reynolds, and the hid of the easket was closed. The undertaker, Mr. Dowd, of St. Francis Navier Catholic church, find the body conveyed to the carriage which was waiting in the yard. The carriage was then driven to the Tenth street ferry, where it was then driven to the Tenth street ferry, where it was met by Reynolds' brother and sister, who were in another carriage, and the mournful party proceeded to Calwary Cometery, where the last offices were performed to Jack Reynolds.

CUBA.

Movements of Captain General de Rodas.

Cool Reception of His Excellency in the Central Department.

Conflagrations on the Increase Throughout the Island.

General Puello Relieved of His Command.

The steamship Missouri, from Havana, the 24, via Nassau, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings the latest advices of the progress of affairs in The purser has our thanks for favors re Cuba.

Another Tremendous Proclamation-The Captain General Addresses Himself to the Insurgents-Serious State of Affairs-Puello Relieved-General Carbo to Succeed Rim-Insurgent Attacks and Successes-Jordan's Departure Reported-The Usual Encounters-An Interesting Letter from Donate HAVANA, April 2, 1870.

This capital has for some days past been in a fever of anxiety as to the results of the Captain General's visit to the Central Department. That fever is now aliayed, and the results are before us. Dissatisfied with the winter campaign, which, under Puello and Goyeneche, was to annihilate the insurgents, and did not, he heroically comes to the rescue of his bewindered generals, proceeds to Pasrto Principe, accompanied by a brilliant staff. Napoleon Arango, the great Presented, and a detachment of the Guias de Rodas, and issues a proclamation. It is a well written document. It contains many of those large words with which the Span. ish language so much abounds. It represents the olive branch and the sword. It paints delightful pictures of ease under the dominion of Spain, so much celebrated in all times for its mildness and the horrible effects of her wrath if once incited to it-which she has not been yet. It announces that a vigorous campaign is to be inaugurated, in sublime indifference to the fact that the rainy season, when campaigning is impossible, is at hand, and his soldiers, already feeling the deleterious effect of the climate, are beginning to die of the cholers. Whether it will frighten the insurrents almost to death, which is not probable, or be received with equally sublim indifference, which is, the public can judge for

The Captain General has relieved Puello, who fo some time has been an object of derision to his officers, and it is understood that on the return of his Excellency here the Segunda Cabo, Genera Carbo, will be sent to the command of the Centra Department. D. Francisco Javin de Varona, a stock farmer, who had resided in the country, was on trial in Puerto

Principe for distoyalty.

Dates from Sanlago de Cuba to the 25th states that the bomberos (armed firemen) of that city had offered to garrison the estates in the vicinity, and so enable the troops thus employed to be used against the meargents. Some few small encounters and so enable the troops thus employed to be used against the insurgents. Some few small encounters are reported, showing the presence and activity of the insurgents. The Bandera Español publishes two or three letters from General Donato Marmol, written after his successful attack upon and despuction of the estate Las Chivas. A translation of them is annexed. From the Cinco Villas and the Eastern Department come the usual reports of encounters, but they are without interest. The old story of the embarkation of Jordan for the United States has been revived. The Commandant of Sama Cruz, in a telegram, says:—Don Antonio Gonzalez de Varona, who recently presented himself to this command, has assured me that the Chief Jordan, the so-called General-in Chief, has embarked near Guangja for the United States. No one attaches any credit to this, however.

The insurgents have appeared near St. Domingo, in the jurisdiction of Sagua, and forces from the city of the latter name and from Remedios have been sent out against them.

The following are the letters of General Donato Marmol herein referred to:—

Lidea Arms, Daysion of Cuin, **

**Harmola-Effects is it Mostal Arms, 1971

irmol herein reletred to: —
Lindbating Army, Division of Cura,
HEADQUARTERS IN EL Miglat, March 15, 1870.;
Chizen Fredreick W. Ramsdes, English Consul To Citizen FreeDerick W. Ramshes, English Consui in Coula:

To Citizen FreeDerick W. Ramshes, English Consui in Coula:

In the attack upon the hactenda Las Chivas, made by the forces under my command on the 13th inst., was made prisoner the English citizen Charles Daquin, employed on sail estate in the capacity or machinist. Although the nation which you so worthinly represent in santiago de Clubs has not found it convenient, up to this date, to recognize the sacred right which uselfies the Cubans in throwing off the yoke of despotic Spain, notwithstanding the thousands of anothers which we have made the last seventeen months, I believe it just not to proceed against the citizen Daquin, and have directed that he intended to placed at lineary, and at the same time that he he the bearer of the present communication. I trust that the course I have herein pursaned will continue to be observed by the Cubans, and though England has not recognized the matter of our revolution. I do not don't from your illustrious judgment that you will may your himternet the English nation shall at least increased with feroclous Spain that the war be conducted according to the rights of nations, humanizing it, and that she should not continue in her sangunoury system of persecutions, without quarter towards detendedes women, old men and children, who have committed no other orime than having made common cause with the Cuban patriots. Will you be pleased to acknowledge receipt to me of tuse communication?

I offer to you the assurances of my consideration and respect.

spect. DONATO MARMOL. Major General of Cubz.

The following is a letter to the wife of Mr. Ramsden: den:— Migial, March 16, 1570.

CITIZENESS SUSANA DE LA TOBLE DE W. RAMBIER 16, 1570.

MY FRIEND—The opportunity which presents itself to direct a communication to your husband i take advantage of to write these lines. I do not propose to give you na idea of the conduct of our enemies, for my poor peu is not sufficient for the take. The Spaciards have converted themselves into a terror for the old nean, the women and children, whom they crustly persecute, and whose bodies remain substrict, ood for animals. I accept with indifference a war with enemy without quarter; but I see with indignation that Spanish rage vents itself only on these unhappy creatures. Your assembility would be excited to tears if you could know the disgraceful acts which in the field of revolution afflict our dear Cubs.

The correspondents which until now I have be determined.

dear Cuba.

The correspondents which in the field of revolution afflict our The correspondents which until now I have had in that place are to-day slient, perhaps frightened by the constant threats of the feroccus volunteers. The involuble person of the representative of England can render services of revolution to the Cuban cause, receiving my communications and forwarding them to their destination in a foreign land. To you as a Cuban I entrust the forwarding of this measure. In noing it you will contribute your part to the freedom of our sister Cuba.

Salute in my name, affectionately. Cuba ste in my name, affectionately, all your lamily, &c. DONATO MARMOL.

Saints in my name, affectionately, all your inmity, &c.

DONATO MARMOL.

Another letter of same date from Marmol to Theodore Brooks, of the house of Brooks & Co., in Santiago, is published. It seems the estate "Las Chivas" belongs to a widow Stephens, who resides abroad and has been held mylolate heretofore, owing to an arrangement with Brooks & Co., who had the estate in charge. Marmol complains that this arrangement had not been lived up to, and so the estate was destroyed by order of the Caban government.

Bon Eduardo Jose Nattes y Casas, a well-known Cuban of this city, was shot this morning for disjoyaity. He was formerly connected with the Holetin Commercial of this city, was educated in Connecticut and lived for a considerable time in the United States.

Arrival of the Captain General-A Cool Re ception-Fires Throughout the Jurisdiction-An Expedition from Naevitas-Heavy Loss to the Troops-Families Declining to Pre-

sent Themselves-The Cholera.
NURVITAS, March 25, 1870.
His Excellency the Captain General arrived here on the 23d, accompanied by a bruliant staff, a detach ment of the Guias de Rodas, and Napoleon Arango, the traitor. He immediately entered the train which was in readiness. Arango taking a seat in the same car with him, and soon after started to Fuerto Principe. His Excellency was very coolly received here The customary honors were paid him, but not a single viva greeted him nor manifestations of any character, but, on the con-

trary, much seeming indifference. This was no doubt the result of his arriving in company with Arango, who is very obnoxious to both parties. It is stated that he will remain in Puerto Principe a few days and promises to make the loyal of this city a short visit on his return. On his arrival he had the pleasure of witnessing an immense fire that was raying along the coast in the vicinity of the estate Desengaños, beionging to Señor D'Pedro Sanchez Doltz, late Eritish Vice Consul here, the buildings upon which have been entirely destroyed. The frees in this locality and extending all the way to Puerto Principe have been innumerable of late and little save fire is seen or thought of. Passengers coming down on the train mention that fires were observed on both sides of the rathoad, and the garrison occupying Funto Pilon, eighteen miles from Puerto Principe, were compelled to abandon the place on account of the devastation from fire there. These are the combined work of the troops and the insurgents. On the 19th a column, about 2,000 strong, under command of Colonel Aguilar, left here to scour the country, taking the direction of the Baya, Los Desengaños, Santa Lucia and other farms and estates along the coast. On the first oay the insurgents burned the plantation where the troops were to rest that night, and orders were then given by Colonic Aguilar to burn everything on their march, which orders were duly fulfilled, as during the four days they were out fire and smoke were continually seen along the coast. They acknowledged a loss of five on their return here, but I am assured by a Catalian volunteer who was with the column that out of 500 of his regiment, forming a part of the force, sixty had died, some from fatigue and others from insurgent bullets. From the same informant I learn that they saw but one of the insurgents dead. The Cubans, as usual, kept up a running fire, keeping out of sight of the troops, and greatly demoralizing them by firing upon them from concealed localities. was raging along the coast in the vicinity of the es

NEW YORK HERALD SATURDAY, APRIL B 1873 TRIPLE SHREE

Arango's Address to the Cubans. El Fanal, a political paper published at Puerto

Principe in the Spanish interest, reproduces the adgress of Napoleon Arango to his fellow insurgents whom he has recently deserted in order to throw himself upon the elemency of the Captain General de Rodas. The document appears in the Fanal of the 29th of March, with exuiting comments by the Spanish editor, and is in substance as follows:—

Rodss. The document appears in the Fanal of the 29th of March, with exulting comments by the Spanish editor, and is in substance as follows:—

Arango commence his long letter to the Cubans by stating the manner in which Holguin, Puerto Principe, Chico Villas, and other districts failed at first to second the cry of independence raised by Cespedes on the lett of October, 1888. Arango, convinced of the heterogeneousness of the Cuban population, and foreseeing the miseries about to fall upon the island, united in the protest forwarded by Puerto Principe to Cespedes protesting against his course, and holding him alone responsible to posterity. Nevertheless, Cespedes protesting against his course, and holding him alone responsible to posterity. Nevertheless, Cespedes protesting against his were destitute of arms, ammunition and provisions, had no idea of the realities of revolution and rushed on untilinkingly. This first impulse of popular entansiasin took the government by surprise and gave the patriots the victory at Bayamo. The gainant Camagoars joined their Bayamon brethnen, and Arango went with them, representing Fuerto Principe, but with views different from those of Cespedes. However, he had hardly reached the Eastern Department ere he saw his error and was satified that the people had rushed bilandy into sometaing the end of which he could foresee. He then, at once began to agitare the idea of changing the watchword of independence for that of adhesion to the revolutionary programme of Cadiz. He even persuaded Cespedes to adopt this view, and whon, subsequently, the latter did not carry it out the reason he assigned was his fear of not being obeged by his constance in the original movement. Arango returned to Puerto Principe, and there, still famenting his error, he called to make any concessions and national plea that its supporters were arbitrary in imposing their opinions upon others. Here the Don pleads his own case at length, and cites the acceptance of Dulce's concessions by Bayamo, Las Clavellinas and piliage, tranny and 'playing with the lives of men as though they were out files." It then eniarges voluminously upon the power and the demency of Spain, the unconcern of the United States, and its own sound judgment, complete information and spotless patriotism, and thus wind

BRETTHEN—No more tears, no more blood, no more ruin Return to your hearths, and let a fraternal embrace forey Return to your hearths, and let a fraternal embrace foreve units Spaniards and Cubans and combine our efforts to make this heautiful island, which is the peart of the Antilles become the pearl of the whole world. With this he offers them amnesty in the name of De Rodas, and dates the document March 28.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

New York Conference-The Case of Widow Van Cott-Vote in Favor of Lay Dele-

The New York Conference of the Methodist Epis copal Church met yesterday morning at the usual hour, Bishop James in the chair, and the Rev. Mile Couchman made a prayer. The Bishop then intro duced the Rev. Mr. McKay, of the Troy Conference who made an address. Mr. Charles McCabe was then transferred from the Ohio to the New York Reports of committees were presented. Appropria

tions of \$7,825 to superannuated ministers, \$3,675 to widows and orphans and \$300 to effective men were recommended by the Committee on Necessi The tataons widow Van Cott, who has been itiner

ating over New England, laving down the Methodis law upon her own responsibility, then came up for the action of the Convention, the committee to consider her case making a report, which was laid upo It was reported by the Rev. Mr. Osborn that the

Pougukeepsie district was in a highly prosperou condition, contributions having increased rapidly The all absorbing question of

condition, contributions having increased rapidly. The all absorbing question of LAY BELEGATION then came before the Conference and considerable discussion followed; but it inally passed to a vote, and the bailot stood 141 in favor of to so against the innovation. Lay defegation, it will be remembered, has occasioned a great deal of controversal writing among the ciergy, and for upwards of a year the subject has been warmly canvassed. It is a move to change the organic laws of the Courch, and originated in the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which body voted, as was requisite, by a two-thirds majority in favor of permitting the question to be voted upon by the ciergy. It requires three-fourths of the ciergy to sustain the amendment of the lay delegation, and the probability is now that the whole measure will be defeated by from twenty to 100 votes—just this number failing short of the three-fourths necessary for rathication. Not above one-iffth of the laity of the church have expressed any conviction for or against, and the question, after long debate, will die of apathy. Many regret tins, as strong efforts have been made, now proven unavailing, and the change poss-essed no interest for the rank and file of the vast Methodist brotherhood. The Conference before adjourning examined the characters of the clergy in detail.

In Memoriam-Memorial Services for the Late

Bishop Thompson.

The death of Bishop Thompson, which occurred a short time since at Wheeling, Va., where he had been presiding at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, was commemorated yesterday in exceedingly impressive services at St. Paul's Methodis Episcopal church, in Fourth avenue. Bishop James presided, and the exercises were participated in by Reys. J. Y. Bates, J. A. Roche, S. L. Ferguson, M. D. C. Crawford, J. H. Barchay and D. Curry. A solem voluntary having been played on the or-gan the Rev. Mr. Bates read portions of the Soth Paaim. of the 1th, 21st and 27th chapters of St. John and of the 4th, 13th and 18th chapters of 1st Theesalomans. Frayer was then offered by Rev. J. A. Roche, after which the 937th hymn was sung:—

There is an hour of peaceful rest.
To mourning wanderers given:
There is a joy for souls distressed.
A baim for every wounded best"Tis found alone in beaven. Eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Crawford and Dr. Curry, and the services closed with the Doxology and benediction.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. WASHINGTON, April 8, 1870.

First Lieutenant O. B. Read, Eleventh infantry has been ordered to join his regiment in the Depar ment of Texas; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Feoiger, paymaster, ordered to daily as chief pay-master of the Department of Texas; Captain George 8. Russell, unassigned, is transferred to the Seven infantry: Captain Edward Bloodgood, unassigned, is directed to proceed home and await orders. By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major Generals Wager Swayne and Alexander S. Webb, and Brevet brighter General Julius Hayden, unassigned, will repair to New York and report for examination to General McDowell, President of the Betting Board: Assistant Surgeon J. S. Semple is ordered to duty at Fort Forter, Buralo, to relieve Surgeon J. C. Balley, who will report for duty in the Department of California.

EUROPE.

Progress and Sweep of the Revolution in Religion.

The Crowned Heads and Cabinets and the Catholic Church.

What France, Austria and Spain Say to the Pope of the Council.

The German mail steamship Main, Captain Otern dorp, from Bremen the 26th and Southampton the 29th of March, arrived at this port at an early nour yesterday morning. The Main landed 706 passen gers. Captain Oterndorp also delivered our special European correspondence and a newspaper mail report in detail of our cable news telegrams dated to her day of sailing from Engl and.

Mgr. de Forcade, Bishop of Nevers, who arrived in Paris at the same time as the Marquis de Banneville. left for Rome to resume his seat in the Council.

The young Prince of the Asturias arrived in Paris from Hyères, where he went to see Queen Christina on his return to Rome. He will go back to the Col

A meeting of the French Parliamentary Deputies of the right centre was held at the Hotel du Louvre. the Duke d'Albufera in the chair. Sixty-five members were present, but none of the ministers attended. The object in view was to examine what line of conduct ought to be followed on-First, the Constituent power; secondly, Electoral reform, and thirdly, the nomination of Mayors. Under present circumstances the first was put aside as unnecessary. the conduct of the Emperor meriting the highest praise. As to the second subject, the Deputies de-cided unanimously, minus three votes, on opposing any attempt at a dissolution.

The French Deputies of the left centre also assem-bled at the Grand Hotel, the Marquis d'Andelarre presiding. The subject to be discussed was a series of amendments which the chairman had the intention of proposing, some on the budget of receipt ever, did not seem inclined to accept them, being of opinion that since fifty-five bills emanating from Deputies have been submitted to the Committee on Parliamentary Initiative—quite enough to occupy a whole session-everything should be avoided that could prolong the labors of the Committee on the Budget.

over a council of ministers in which the question of electoral reform was discussed. His Majesty pronounced "without reserve in favor of direct su frage." An adjournment was adopted, in consequence of the impossibility of counting on the support of two-thirds of the Chamber.

General Nicolis di Robidant, of the Italian army,

was appoined Prefect and military commander of the province of Ravenna in the place of the late General Escoffler, murdered.

The new Senatus Consultum of France is the eighth since the constitution of January 14, 1852. The first was on November 7, 1852, and re-established the imperial dynasty in favor of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nominated Emperor of the French under the ritie of Napoleon III.

several of the Paris journals state that the opinion of M. Thiers on the Emperor's letter is as fol-

Weli," said an irreconcilable to the ex-Minister, "what do you think of the document?" "I consider," replied the illustrious statesman, "that by acting in that way his Majesty deprives the revolution of all its weapons and renders it more and more impossible. And, to speak my whole mind, I think that the greater the change in the Emperor the more is the merit and the real grandeur of the resolution which he has taken."

M. Emmanuel Arago declared in the French Legislature that be had not the slightest recollection of the insulting observation relative to Prince Pierre Bonsparte which M. Rochefort attributed to him when that witness gave evidence before the High Court of Justice.

M. Raspail had a serious relapse.

In Ireland Mr. Robert Young, to whom the late Lord Derby granted a pension of forty pounds a year, in consideration of his literary services, was found dead in the Derry Lunatic Asylum. The deceased had his head immersed in a bath of water, and rested with his hands on the floor. Mr. Young had been an inmate of the asylum for about

near Romsey, England, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Anxiety respecting an arbitration case in which he was con cerned was supposed to have disturbed his mind.

At the San Donato collection sale in Paris the two chiffoniers, Louis XV., brought 21,000f.; two candelabra, 35,000f.; two groups in bronze, Jupiter and Juno, 41,000f.; the three lustres in rock crystal, 43,000f., 49,000f. and 61,000f.; the pendule, gut bronze Louis XIV., female figure and boy, 46,500f., and two tall buhl presses, Louis XIV., 111,000f. The total cash amount of the three days' sales was 804.075f. A Paris journal of the 27th of March says:-

The Russian finances seem to be in great disor der The Government Messenger, an official journal has published the buget for 1870, and its statements snow that this year again the expenses will not be met. The total deficiency during the last eigh years, including the present one, is not less that 149,000,000 of roubles (af. 75c, each.) During the last five years 123,000,000 have been expended on the continuation of the railways which are messages. five years 123,000,000 have been expended on the continuation of the railways, which sum mereas the amount to be met to 255,000,000 of roubles.

ROME

The French and Austrian Notes on the Schema-What is Said of the Papal Replies.

From the Memorial Diplomatique of Paris, March

Our correspondent at Rome calls our particular attention to a fact which, according to a version accredited in diplomatic circles there, must necessarily have modified the Pontideal reply to Count Darn's despatch. The Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See having declared to Cardinal Antonelli that the Cabinet of Vienna, while placing itself in the same point of view as France for the appreciation of the consequences likely to result from the adoption of the twenty-one canons by the Council had no intention of accrediting a special envoy, the Cardinal is supposed to have seen the propriety of orawing up his reply to France in a language calculated to allay the common apprehensions of the two great Catholic Powers, leaving aside the question of an ambassador on which their opinions diverged. The Papal answer, when closely examined, constitutes at once a direct reply to France and an indirect one to Austria. The despatch of Count de Beust, who was the first to protest against the twenty-one canons, was, aithough of a confidential character, accompanied by a menace of a nature to make a deep impression on the Court of Rome, as the Austrian Minister plainly declared to the Holy See the firm intention of the impression and rigorous neutrality which it had at first the protest against the Council, [From the Paris Parise, March 26.]

Count Daru, in his note to Rome, commenced by explaining that the French government fet itself obliged to depart from the Power with the advance of a mature to make a deep impression on that the Assembly of the Fathers would confine itself to the circle of questions purely religious and theological, a domain in which it had at first adopted with regard to the Council, that determination that the Assembly of the Fathers would confine itself to the circle of questions purely religious and theological, a domain in which the decrees on the first of the twenty-one canons "de Ecclesia" appeared to the Emperor Napoleon's government to modify in a singular manner the ground on which the French Manis Our correspondent at Rome calls our particular

not contest the authenticity of the text of the camons published in the journal mentioned above, and, secondly, that it opposes to the application of Frence to be directly represented at the Council a series of vague reasons, which, nowever, do not go so far as a categorical and definitive refusal. The Cardinal intimates that a meaning has been given to the statutes in question which the Court of Rome has never attributed to them; that a necessity exists for distinguishing in these matters between the theoretical and absolute side and the practical and relative sec that the Church, being a spiritual society of Legine institution; it has the daty of presenting to the consciences of its flock solutions of all the problems which offer themselves to the human mind: but, he adds, that the exercise of this spiritual right in no way implies that the Church has any intention to interiere in political questions.

Cardinal Antonelli's Note to Napoleon. The Paris Constitutionnel, of March 27, states that

it has reason to believe that the reply of the Holy See to Count Daru's last despatch has arrived at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. The document, which has a certain development, is said to be written in the Italian language.

The same journal gives the following summary of its contents:—Cardinal Antonelli does not contest the authentity of the canons published by the Augsburg Gazette, but he metitains that they have not the bearing which the Cabinet of the Tulieries seems to attribute to them. He remarks that the discussion in the Council may cause them to be greatly altered, and he declares that, at all events, the Church does not in the least think of meddling in political questions. This being the case the Cardinal asks wheher the canons de Ecclesia are really of such a nature as to cause the French government to deviate from the policy of reserve and abstention which, until recently, it had thought fit to follow, and he expresses the hope that, after such explanations, Count Daira will no longer consider nimself entitled to Insist on the demand contained in his note of the 20th of February. In short, the answer does not bear the character of a refusal. The Holy See is more intent now on defending the future work of the Council against interpretations which it considers erroneous than on contesting the right of the February to act as it has proposed.

SPAIN.

Cabinet Position Towards the Papal Council. M. Sagasta, Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent a circular (March 28) to the diplomatic agents of his country, the following being one of the principal

The notes a diressed on the 18th November has to our representatives at Kome and Minich clearly traced the path the government proposed to follow in everything concerning the Reumenosal Council. Paintful to its principes, jestions of its authority and sure of its strength, it does not wish to interfere in affairs which are not of its competence, but it cannot tolerate any invasion by a foreign authority of any of the arributes peculiar to itself. The freedom of worship having been pronaimed in the Peninsula, the Riate has nothing to do, either in favor of or in opposition to the dogmas accepted by the various religious communities, so long as no preferation crists to have those doctrines sanctioned or recognized by the civil power.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Magna Charta-French Opinion

of the Letter of Constitution.

Gallignani's Messenger, of Paris, of the 29th of March, in summing up the opinions of the Frenen city press on the subject of Bonaparte's letter of Magna Charta-aiready published in the HERALD-

Magna Charta-aiready published in the Heraldremarks as follows:—

The Peuple Français, the Public and the Parlement are mistaken when, with the intention of sowing division among the members of the Cabinet, they
intimate that the reform promoted by the ministry,
but of which the Chief of State was the initiator,
was decided on independently of the Council. The real facts are that Count Daria
and M. Emite Glivier, with the formal consent of all their colleagues, applied themselves
more particularly to inform the Emperor of the
state of public opinion relative to the constituent
power, and to thus prompt his Majesty to decide on
the measures which he has definitively adopted. As
to M. Rouher, the statement is correct as made by
the Peuple Français, that he was one morning, in
the early part of the week, informed by the Emperor, and in presence of M. Ollivier, of the finention
which was to be carried out by the letter to the Minister of Justice. What is, however, untrue is that
the country is indebted for the Nenatus Consultant
to, an understanding between the former Minister of
State and M. Emite Olivier.

The Moniteur touches on this subject in the following terms:—
Certain journals, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, per-

ing terms:-

The Monateur touches on this subject in the following terms:—
Certain journals, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, persist in maintaining that M. Rouber has taken an active part in the elaboration of the reforms concerning the attributions of the Senate. Thus the Papie France on thinks it proves the fact by merely putting the two following questions:
Yes or no—was there or was there not a conference he'd at the Thileries between the Minister of Justice and the President of the Senate, in presence of the Emperor only? Yes or no—had the Ministers, before Monday evening, any knowledge of the plan agreed upon?
We answer, yes. MM. Ollivier and Rouher met in presence of the Emperor, who was desirous that the Minister of Justice should explain to the President of the Senate the work already completed, so that the latter should not hear of it only by means of the official journal. As to the reform itself it is due to the collaboration of the Emperor with MM. Ollivier, Darru and Buffet. If the Pouple Francie wants to know more, we may add that Prince Napoleon brought the aid of his influence to promote the success of this important measure. We believe, also, that some distinguished members of the Senate had previously notified to the Ministry that the only practicable reform was a partition of powers between the two Chambers."

In reference to the same matter the Liberté says:—

In reference to the same matter the Liberté says:-In reference to the same matter the Liberté says:

Is it true that M. Roober gave in his resignation, or wished
to do so? Such is the question now being discussed in ait
pollitical circles. We can reply, No! The former Minister of
state has watched with an attentive eye, but as an uninterested spectator, ail the iste events, and he is at the present
moment deepty engaged in the economical and commercial
question which is so dear to him. He is up at six every
morning, and works until noon, comparing the numberless
documents which he has addressed to him from all parts of
the world, suspending his labor only to receive his friends.
After breakfast he walks for an hour in his garden, and if
he has not to preside over any committee or sitting he applies himself to work again until the evening. He is well
pleased with such an existence, and appears to have no desire to change it.

The Sicile comments on the proposed changes, at-

The Siecle comments on the proposed changes, at though not by any means in a contented frame omind. It says:—

mind. It says:—

If we are to believe, it observes, the semi-official journals, the new constitution differs from the old in not being succeptible of change or improvement like the last. The present one is to be definitive. "No public power," gravely adds the Prance, "having the right to modify it, no one will have any interest in discussing it. This doctrine is unjuestionably in conformity with seer air the present in the impersal letter. In the present of the impersal letter. In the property of the property of the property of the seer of the tendency of the property of the seer of the property of the property of the seer of the severeignty of universal suffrage. The Sentate can, if it belows. In the severeignty of universal suffrage. The Senate can, if it pieases, take a fancy to occlare the new constitution immovable and incapable of revision. Its decision, however, will leave us very indifferent. The right of revising the constitution, and consequently that of discussing it, is a forced consequence of the principle of national sovereignty expressed by the universal vote. Any prohibition more or less legal would be just as poweriess against the exercise of this faculty as was the famous interdict promulated by the Senate Consultion of 1986. All the restrictions that the Senate may vote on this subject might be just as many impertinences committed against the national sovereignity, but would have no title to be regarded in a serious

The Le Creuzot Strike-Exciting Causes. The Paris Clocke pretends that the new strike at Le Creuzot has been got up by the police as a diver-sion to the trial at Tours. That journal says:— A social agitation which will cause a revolution in all the economy of labor and capital is preparing itself, not only at Le Creuzot but in all France and throughout Europe and America. That the partiasns of personal rule should think advisable to prevent it by the employ of sabres and muskets is an affair of the government alone. But the workmen, was are wisely counselled, will not thus risk their social destines.

An Outside Conspiracy and Not Labor Rights, [From Galignani's Messenger, March 29,]
A telegraphic despatch from Le Creuzot states that the workmen in the forges remained at their posts yesternay. They received their pay and appeared this morning at their occupations as usual. The workshops are still lun-handed, and notwithstanding the efforts of the leaders the interruption of labor is confined to the mines. The number of the men who went down this morning is rather the men who went down this informing is rather greater than on saturday, but many are still absent. No complaints of a nature to produce the strike have been produced before the director. The movement, therefore, preserves its character of a conspiracy quite foreign to att questions of labor.

Calm continues to reign at Le Crenzot, and notwithstanding a certain number of abstentions happened to the remove the transfer of the control of t

has been generally resumed in the mines. In the workshops it has not been interrupted. M. Schneider on his arrival went over the entire establishment, accompanied by M. Boulliet, his secretary, and was everywhere most cordially received by the men.

AUSTRIA.

Church and State-The Relations to Rome. Church and State—The Relations to Rome.

The Northeastern Correspondence speaks of a memorandum which Cardinal Rauscher, Archbighop of Vienna, is said to have presented to the Holy See, both in his own name and in that of several Anstrian bisbops, deciaring that the Court of Rome, by a conclitatory attitude towards the Austrian government, might insure to the Catholic Church in that country the preservation of important rights, while the hope of obtaining a complete re-establishment of the Concordat could only be illusory, inasmuch as no Austrian Ministry, even although composed of declare and the composed of declare in the Catholic statesmen, would venture to undertake such a restoration.

ITALY.

Omeial Reports of the City Riots. (From the Official Gazette of Florence, March 26.)
The government having serious indications of an approaching republican movement had warned the authorities of the towns were disturbances were probable. Those anticipations were not without foundation.

approaching republican movement had warned the authorities of the towns were disturbances were probable. Those anticipations were not without foundation.

On the same night as at Pavia, in Piacenza, about a hundred individuals approached the barracks venting seditious cries, invited the soldiers to open the gates, and then attempted to break them down. This attack naving failed, the ricters took to flight. Two arrests were made. The population feels indignant, and all is at present tranquil. Yesterday morning, at Brisignelia, near Facuza, a band of about seventy individuals, naving collected, proceeded towards Bologna. The intelligence from Bologna states that a piot has been formed to introduce into that fown several armed young men; but the uneasures of precaution taken by the authorities, and the preparations of the police, caused the project to be abandoned. The city of Bologna is reassured by the measures adopted.

The population has remained a stranger to the movement, and all is now quiet.

SECTABIAN SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS

This absorbing topic is to be considered in a State Tweddle Hall, at Albany, on the evening of Molichy next, and to continue through the day and evening of Inceday. Several hundred delegates of all par-ties and sects and from every quarter of the star are expected to be present.